

GERMAN ASSEMBLY VOTES 237 TO 138 TO SIGN; ALLIES REJECT PLEA TO EXONERATE KAISER; WILSON BARS HIS AIDS FROM LEAGUE WORK

RAIL AND SHIP LINK IS PLANNED AS AID TO TRADE

U.S. Board and Head of Congress Committees Consider Huge Combination.

TO COVER WORLD ROUTES

Cummins Says Project Will Cut Costs and Make U. S. Leader in Commerce.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—An ambitious programme of linking the railroad systems of the country with the merchant marine in a plan for carrying American trade cheaply, rapidly and efficiently to all parts of the world is under consideration by officials of the United States Shipping Board and the chairman of the Congressional committees dealing with railways and merchant marine.

It looks to extending the Government regulated instrumentalities of transportation throughout the world by establishing regular routes over seas, connecting them with the railroad operations of the country, and keeping the whole under a general domination of the national authority.

At the basis of the scheme is the supposition that there is to be no subsidy for shipping. J. H. Rossett, chief of the Division of Operations of the Shipping Board, has assured Congressional committees there will be no need for subsidies. The same view is entertained by Senator Cummins (Ia.), chairman of the Committee of Interstate Commerce.

Cummins's committee has to do with the railways in their domestic and foreign trade relations, while the merchant marine falls within the sphere of influence of the Committee on Commerce, of which Senator Jones (Wash.) is head. Mr. Jones and Mr. Cummins have been conferring about the possibilities of developing the project, of which an outline Mr. Cummins gave today.

"Assuming," he said, "that American ships can be operated in competition with those of other countries, it is proposed to link the railroad systems and the merchant marine in such a fashion as to provide routes covering the commercial world, just as our railroad system covers the entire country. After a good deal of discussion of the possibilities with Mr. Rossett I am convinced of its feasibility."

Mr. Rossett tells me there is no need for the subsidies which have been asked for by the shipping board. He says the excess of cost of handling a single vessel is not over 2 per cent. Greater efficiency in management and operating results, he is positive, will absorb the differences in expenses."

Senator Cummins said the plan would involve organizing the merchant marine under a shipping board control that would bear much the same relation to the maritime transport that the Interstate Commerce Commission does to rail transportation. "Thus," he continued, "it is now proposed to group the railways in a number of great systems and the plan for the whole shipping situation would lead to the conclusion that the pool shipping should all be handled for northern, continental, European, through New York, and that for Mediterranean terminals. Then the railroad system of the whole country would be connected with the ocean-going lines handling these different classes of business. Freight offered anywhere in the country for any Liverpool, could be received and shipped through, handled under the system directly by the Government controlled agencies, assured regular and direct service, and kept under the same general Government regulation that it now has in rail transportation."

"Mr. Rossett fully believes in the feasibility of the plan and has concentrated his mind on it. As vice-president of W. B. Grace & Co. he has devoted his business life to this merchant shipping business and his advice I regard as of the greatest value to the Government. It is possible that some comparatively unimportant changes might be required in the shipping laws."

200 MEET DEATH IN MINNESOTA TORNADO

Three Business Blocks Wiped Out at Fergus Falls.

Fergus, N. D., June 22.—Approximately 200 persons were killed by a tornado that struck Fergus Falls, Minn., this afternoon.

Three blocks in the business section of the city were wiped out.

Trains from Staples to the Northern Pacific Railroad here said the Grand Central and been rased by the wind and the Northern Pacific depot demolished.

Handley-Page Flight Postponed.

St. Louis, N. E., June 22.—Unfavorable weather conditions again caused a postponement today of the projected transatlantic flight by the Handley-Page biplane.

ALLIES WARNED GERMAN FLEET WOULD BE SUNK

London Writer Recently Predicted Interned Ships Would Be Scuttled.

BRITISH ARE CRITICISED

First Piece of Policing by League of Nations Called a Failure.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 22.—While British naval officials express indignation over the sinking of the German fleet in Scapa Flow by the German crews left aboard the ships, there seems to be complete satisfaction that this perplexing problem, which has been causing considerable trouble among the Allies, each claiming a different disposition of the vessels, now has been settled.

It seems almost impossible that the interned Germans were able to hatch such a gigantic plot and carry out all its details under the strict observation and despite the fact that the British had been warned to expect some such undertaking. British naval officers who visited the ships last month declared that every vessel was searched thoroughly for explosives at the time of the surrender, but since that time they have never been properly examined.

The British Admiralty made a hasty survey in November, but since that time nothing was done, and everybody kept away from the vessels, considering them safe, with their fate likely to be decided by the Peace Conference.

No serious consequences are likely to result from the episode unless one of the allied Governments makes a protest against the lack of surveillance, which is considered improbable.

POLLEN ADMIRES SPIRIT OF GERMANS

Sinking Shown to Have Been an Easy Task.

LONDON, June 22.—Early this morning a violent explosion occurred close to the spot where one of the German warships was sunk yesterday in Scapa Flow, says a dispatch from the Central News. A huge column of water and debris was thrown up.

The single German warship which remained afloat last night has gone aground. All the German crews have been placed aboard the British battleship Royal Sovereign.

Royal Pollen, the naval expert, in an interview in the Dispatch regarding the sinking of the German warships in Scapa Flow, admires the spirit of the Germans in sinking their ships rather than allowing them to pass into the possession of their enemies.

The article in the Dispatch recalls that a writer in an evening paper recently predicted the destruction of the German ships. "Assuming that the King's ton valves were open, the ships would not sink in less than five hours. The loss of the ships does not matter, but it is annoying that they were not scuttled."

Commander Bellairs, M. P., declared no watch from the guardboats could have prevented the scuttling of the ships, and that therefore the sailors on the spot are not to be blamed.

"The Admiralty is responsible," Commander Bellairs declared, "for they made the mistake of not thinking of the terms. The only lesson is that the first case of police work for the League of Nations has been unsuccessful and that the German remains true to type."

Admiral Sir Percy Scott, interviewed by the Sunday Times, regards the sinking of the German ships as something to be expected.

"It serves us right," he said, "for trusting the Hun. They showed throughout the war that they were not a civilized race, and they never ought to have been treated as such. They are barbarians."

Mutiny in a British Army Camp Quelled

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 22.—The mutinous conduct of troops at Sutton Camp, Surrey, which has been growing for the last ten days, culminated to-day in the formation of a committee by the men and their refusal to salute or to obey orders.

NILES TOOK LIFE ON HONEYMOON

Had Married Dorothy Sutton the Day Before He Shot Himself.

LEFT HER AT COMMODORE

When He Failed to Return She Notified Family. Who Found Body.

Arthur L. Niles, Jr., when he committed suicide Wednesday in the boarded up home of his parents at 215 West Eighty-fourth street, was a bridegroom of a day and when he fired the shot into his brain his bride was waiting for him to return to their room in the Commodore Hotel.

The facts surrounding the brief romance were detailed yesterday to a representative of THE SUN by the young man's widow, who was Miss Dorothy Hathaway Sutton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eli R. Sutton of Garden City.

From her statements it appears that the young couple came to this city from Princeton following the commencement exercises. They obtained a license, she states, and drove in a taxicab to the West Side in search of an obscure apartment as could be found.

They were well satisfied with the West Side Methodist Episcopal Church, which is a small structure on West Forty-fourth street near Tenth avenue, a place where there was no likelihood whatever of the couples encountering any one of their acquaintances.

There, according to the young widow, they were married by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Morgan, with the pastor's wife and a boy whose name she does not recall as witnesses. This was Tuesday afternoon. Agreeing that they would notify their parents later, bride and groom then went to the Commodore.

"The last I saw of my husband," Mrs. Niles said yesterday, "was on Wednesday morning. He went out, and I believe he went to Bound Brook, N. J., to see his parents. We had not quarreled. There was nothing whatever in his manner to indicate to me that he was contemplating suicide. He was in the best of spirits."

It was upon this visit to his parents that young Niles obtained the keys to the family residence at 215 West Eighty-fourth street. This house has been closed and boarded up since the family went to Bound Brook, and it was upon the plea that he wanted to get some of his effects that he made his request for the keys.

It was on the third floor of that house in a little used bedroom that the young man shot himself some time Wednesday afternoon.

Bride Telephoned His Father.

Mrs. Niles explained that when her husband did not return to the Commodore Hotel on Wednesday she became greatly worried. She called his father on the telephone and told him of the secret marriage and of her youthful husband's disappearance.

It was then that Arthur L. Niles, Sr., a broker in business at 22 Broadway, and another son, Philip B. Niles, a Princeton student, visited the town residence of the family and found the body of the young bridegroom. They reported the suicide at once to the police but said nothing whatever about the marriage.

AMERICANS TO KEEP OFF TILL SENATE ACTS

President Tells Col. House and Others They Must Wait.

TACTICS ARE CHANGED

Lord Robert Cecil Will Apply Soft Pedal to League's Functioning.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, June 22.—After going over with the American mission the plans for the interval between the signing of the peace treaty and its ratification by America President Wilson gave positive orders to Col. E. M. House and his other advisers here and in America that they were not to participate in any way in any of the commissions created by the treaty until that document had been accepted by the Senate in Washington. This applies with equal force to the League of Nations.

The importance given by the President to this, in the conference with his advisers, indicated that he had been impressed by the unfavorable reaction caused by the recent precipitate action in issuing a League of Nations communique and by the efforts of Col. House and Lord Robert Cecil to have the league appear to be functioning before it had received its birth certificate from the Senate.

Decided Change Indicated.

The President's order represents a decided change in tactics, particularly as to the future activities of Col. House, who has been planning for a long time to move to London as soon as the treaty was signed and take offices in Sutherland House, the headquarters of the League of Nations, working there all summer, regardless of the treaty situation in the Senate.

Col. House may spend the summer in England, to be within easy reach of Paris, but it is admitted to-day that he will not be very conspicuous around league headquarters while the President is handling the delicate league situation in the United States. Although it is known that the President regards the league as a going concern, the publicity given to their collaboration has been very embarrassing to his assistants.

This seems to be the reason why the plan of trying to convince the American Senate that it would be better to come in quickly or be left out in the cold was dropped suddenly. It is likely that between now and the final vote in the Senate on the treaty not much will be heard of the activities of the organizers of the league, Lord Robert Cecil applying the soft pedal to the work that he is expected to do.

Greatest Alarm Shown.

Were it not for the tenseness of the German situation the outlook for the treaty in the Senate would monopolize attention here. As it is, the prospect in Washington is almost as much discussed as that at Weimar. The greatest alarm still is shown by French of Scapalomb.

The Journal des Debats in a special article from its Washington correspondent accepts the introduction of measures by Senator Fall and others following the Knox resolution as indicating a leaning of the Republicans toward the rejection of the treaty.

French officials would like to find some way to get unofficially into touch with Senator Lodge and Senator Knox. It is admitted in private conversation that the Republicans seem to control the situation and regret is expressed over French ignorance of the real Republican intentions. Were the French convinced that the Republicans really meant to divorce the league from the treaty they would begin looking for other ways to administer the Saar Valley and other matters which, under the President's plan, form binding links between the covenant and the treaty.

May Hold French Elections Oct. 12

PARIS, June 22.—The Echo de Paris to-day says the Government is considering the holding of legislative elections October 12.

Where others sell Liberty Bonds? The best place is at the Liberty Bond Office, John Muir & Co., 61 E. W. Ave.—Ad.

Desired a Quiet Wedding.

Mrs. Niles is a slender girl of about 25, with late husband's age. He was 25. She has the appearance of having undergone a great emotional strain, but nevertheless spoke freely of the matter. She was attired in a mourning dress.

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BIG FOUR TURNS DOWN REQUEST FOR ALTERATION

Decision to Stand by Terms as Written Reached in Evening.

FOUR NOTES CONSIDERED

Dr. von Haimhausen, Former Counsellor at Washington, to Sign Pact.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, June 22.—For a time to-night it appeared that a new crisis had entered into the peace negotiations and that peace might be delayed. This was caused by the receipt of four German notes, apparently from the new German Government, asking for modifications in the peace treaty. The Council of Three was called together and after a short session agreed to reject the German request. At the same time the Germans were advised that they must sign the peace treaty as it stood revised and that no more changes would be made in the document.

The German request for modifications included one for the elimination of sole German responsibility for the war and another for the recall of the demand for the surrender of the former Kaiser and others accused of crime for trial.

Upon receipt of the notes President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau hurried to the home of Premier Lloyd George for a conference. Later it was announced that the answer to the German request would go forward to-night and that it would be a rejection of all the suggestions. From the quick action of the Council of Three it was evident that it did not intend to permit the Germans to obtain any delay in answering the ultimatum by these manoeuvres.

From the text of the German notes it was evident that the German diplomats were still in the saddle, disappointing the hope that the Germans were for an unconditional signing. The German notes evidently were sent before the National Assembly, in session at Weimar, had voted on the new Ministry and had approved the signing of the peace treaty, at the same time giving the new Ministry a vote of confidence.

ADVANCE TO BEGIN IF GERMANS BALK

Allied Troops Prepared to March This Evening.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 22.—Germany must sign the peace treaty as it is now drawn, and unconditionally; failing in this the allied armies will begin their advance to-morrow evening at the expiration of the seven day period granted to the Germans to make their decision. The treaty in all likelihood will be signed by Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen, a member of the German peace delegation remaining at Versailles, for to-day he was appointed by his Government to conduct the final peace arrangements.

The decision of the Allies and associated Powers not to make further alterations in the treaty in response to German suggestions was reached to-day at a meeting of the Council of Four. The council received four notes from the Germans, which were supposed to have been drawn in advance and were held to await advice from Weimar on the result of the meeting of the National Assembly. President Wilson, on the receipt of these notes, went immediately to the residence of Premier Lloyd George, where the council took up consideration of the German advances.

One of the notes declared that Germany was ready to sign peace if the clauses making Germany responsible for the war and calling for the trial of the former Kaiser were eliminated. The council remained in session until 8 o'clock this evening and then adjourned for dinner. At 9 o'clock the council reassembled and after brief further consideration arrived at its decision to reject the German request.

One of the communications of the Germans, which reached President Wilson at 7:45 o'clock this evening.

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AUSTRIA TO ESCAPE PAYING \$1,000,000,000 AT START

Treaty, Almost Ready, Will Provide for Reparations Later—Allies Want to Keep Country Financially Sound.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, June 22.—In the effort to fill the gaps in the Austrian treaty the Council of Three conferred all yesterday morning with the financial experts and the prospect now is that the treaty will be completed in a few days, although there is no chance that it will be signed until after President Wilson leaves for the United States.

While the Allies have not answered Austria, they have a reply under consideration, and have made many radical changes in the economic clauses of the Austrian treaty consequent upon the realization of that country's financial condition, which is very bad.

The treaty will not require Austria to pay an initial sum of \$1,000,000,000, as was proposed at first, since this would deprive her of all working capital. Neither will Austria be compelled to issue any bonds to the Allies on account of reparations. The entire question of Austrian reparations will be left for the future, to be determined by a reparation commission, the Allies going on record very strongly that they want to keep Austria sound financially.

The settlement, therefore, will differ markedly from that made with the Germans and the early expectations of Italy and other Powers that they would receive large reparations will be disappointed.

COUNCIL CLEARS GERMAN POINTS

Protocol of Six Clauses Makes Some Concessions More Specific.

TO KEEP TRADE SECRETS

Demolition of Helgoland and Terms of Reparation Also Made Plain.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

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PARIS, June 22.—Germany has asked the Allies if certain statements made in their reply are to be understood as binding, and has suggested that if they are they should be put into the form of a protocol to be added to the treaty. This letter, which was the last act of the Scheidemann Government, was discussed by the Council of Three yesterday and a reply now has been sent to the Germans that the protocol is ready.

The Germans began their letter by the statement that they had noted with satisfaction the concessions made by the Allies. The red ink changes in the treaty did not embody some of the statements in the Allies' reply, such as allowing the Germans four months in which to submit their reparation plan. It is these statements which do not appear in the treaty that the Germans want in a protocol.

Six German Points Explained.

PARIS, June 22.—A protocol explanatory of the six points raised by the Germans reads:

Firstly—A commission will be named by the Allied and Associated Governments to supervise the demolition of the fortifications of Helgoland in conformity with the treaty. This commission will be empowered to decide what part of the constructions protecting the coast from erosion should be preserved and what part demolished.

Secondly—The sums which Germany will have to refund to its citizens to indemnify them for interests they may be found to have in the railroads and mines, referred to in Paragraph 2, Article 156, shall be placed to the credit of Germany on account of the sums due for reparation.

The protocol refers to German private interests in railroads and mines in Shantung as distinct from German State interests.

Thirdly—A list of the persons whom according to Article 228, paragraph 2, Germany must surrender to the Powers will be sent to the German Government during the month following the putting into force of the treaty.

Fourthly—The commission on reparations provided for by Article 240 and paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of annex 4, cannot exact divulgence of secrets of manufacture or confidential information.

Fifthly—From the signature of

Continued on Second Page.

Premier Bauer Serves Notice People Cannot Be Expected to Obey Terms.

BEYOND LIMIT, HE SAYS

Protests Against Dismemberment of Empire and Unbearable Burden.

CONFIDENCE VOTED HIM

New Cabinet Leaves Issue to Assembly, Which Yields as Being Helpless.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 22.—Germany will sign the peace treaty of the allied and associated Powers. The National Assembly this afternoon by a vote of 237 to 138 decided to sign the peace treaty. Five members abstained from voting. The assembly also voted confidence in the new Government of Herr Bauer, 236 to 80. Sixty-eight members abstained from voting.

Before the vote of confidence was taken Herr Bauer, the new Premier, said the Government would sign the treaty, but without acknowledging the responsibility of the German people for the war and without accepting the obligations contained in Articles 227 to 230 in the treaty relating to the trial of the ex-emperor and the extradition of other German personages.

Gives Notice of Protest.

In announcing the decision of the Government to sign the peace terms Premier Bauer said before the National Assembly at Weimar to-day:

"The allied and associated Powers cannot expect the German people to agree from inner conviction to a peace instrument whereby, without the populations being consulted, living members are severed from the German Empire, German sovereignty permanently violated and unbearable economic and financial burdens imposed upon the German people."

"The distress of the land and of the people has brought us together. We could not refuse cooperation unless we desired to run the risk of leaving Germany prey to a chaotic State, without Government and hopeless of salvation. You will believe me when I say we are not here to stand for the interests of our own party and still less to satisfy our ambitions."

"We are here from the sense of duty to save that which is salvable."

Programme to Be Unchanged.

Having expressed regret for the action of the Democrats, Herr Bauer formally presented the new Ministers and announced that the Cabinet's general programme would remain identical to that of the Scheidemann Ministry.

Coming to the question of signing the treaty, Herr Bauer said:

"The Imperial Government only too well understands that it faces the enemy's terms. Exalted indignation carries away individuals and the community and tries to find vent, but if on assuming my heavy office I may make a request it is this: Do not allow the question of acceptance or rejection to become a party matter. Do not misjudge the advocates of rejection as Chauvinists, pursuing selfish aims, or the advocates of acceptance under dire necessity as cowards or weaklings, void of the national sense of justice."

"On both sides are weighty reasons which no responsible man can overlook. A decision must be taken—the time for reflection is past. The hour for action has arrived, and in it each of you bears a responsibility."

Must Waive Party Feeling.

"The Imperial Government is conscious that despite all manifestations of confidence it can in the eyes of the nation and history only have one justification, namely, ruthlessly to take a decision after the examination of the facts and a responsibility without an eye on party feelings."

Affirming that by signing the treaty under reserve the Government yielded to force to spare suffering Germany from a new war and disruption of national unity by further occupation, starvation for the women and children and an unmerciful longer retention of German prisoners, Herr Bauer continued:

"But the Government expects, in view of the stupendous burden thus assumed, that all military and civilian prisoners will be returned without interruption beginning July 1."

"At this solemn moment the Gov-

"Smokes Have Meant All You've Heard"

THE office force (ex-linen, rookies and others) of the Headquarters Hospital Centre at Remicourt, France, wrote back to SUN smoke givers on June 1: "Your tobacco hits the spot. We are much pleased with your very fine gift." Other cards from Germany are drawn from on page 11.

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